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Bath. ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NIBLO'S-8:15-A Trip to Mars. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. 63D-ST. AND 7TH-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Prince Bismarck stood well the elevenhour railway journey from Kissengen to Fried-richsruh. —— The Holy Men in Morocco are preaching a war of extermination; Melilla is by a great number of warriors; a Spanish gunboat repelled an attack by the Moors. There were thirty-four new cases of cholera, with fourteen deaths, at Palermo. - Memorial services for Parnell were held in Dublin.

exercises of the institution. - Dr. Charles T. avow responsibility for Maynard, his nomina-Olney, of Brooklyn, was drowned in a mysterious manner in Buzzard's Bay === Thousands of the Nation a needed opportunity to discover exiled Russian Hebrews are expected to land on how bad a Democratic party the rule of bosses the Pacific Coast shortly = The Committee of Investigation at Elmira Reformatory inspected the "rest care" and seclusion cells. ==== There were thirty-two new cases of yellow fever reported at Brunswick, Ga.

City and Suburban-Five deaths and two passengers still suffering from illness were reported by the Hamburg-American steamer Russia, which arrived here yesterday; some of the deaths were due to cholers - A dummy engine on the Long Island road ran into a wagon containing thirty members of a chowder party at Glendale injuring several seriously. - New-Jersey pastors denounced the candidacy of racetrack supporters for the New-Jersey Legislature.

The Weather-Forecast for to-day-Generally fair; moderate south to west winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72; lowest, 55; average, 61 3-8

Fair weather and moderate breezes are predicted for to-day, when the second of the series of international yacht races is to take a robbery of the great majority of the American place. The course will be triangular and is people for the benefit of the few. We declare it expected to afford a good all-round test of the to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic yachts. As the race is to be wholly on the party that the Federal Covernment has no conopen ocean, it may also afford a good test of open ocean, it may also afford a good test of except for the purpose of revenue only. . . . We the seagoing capacities of those who go out to denounce the McKinley Tariff law, enacted by the witness it. Confidence in the Vigilant on the part of Americans has at no time been small; legislation. . . And we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the of course it has been greatly increased by the victory on Saturday.

law is reported in our Washington dispatches. favor of anybody, either by imposing greater many cases in which the Civil Service laws favoritism would only compel the imposition and regulations have been set at naught in the of higher duties on other articles, not raw ma-Treasury Department since March 4. The disterials. The party has but one honest course, missal of Mr. Gaddis was apparently without it is reiterated-to find out what rate of duties missioners' investigation confirms the charge, then to impose that rate on all imported articles and if Mr. Cleveland has any regard for his alike. That and no other would be a "constiman to account so sharply that no other offilis not only "unconstitutional," but a direct cial will dare to imitate the Register's bad violation of a solemn pledge.

buked at the polls. In Brooklyn, too, a Mayor- able conclusion is that the platform was inalty contest of unusual importance is at hand. | tended to deceive. Those who voted for it did The sooner registration is attended to the not mean to do what the words for which they better. Therefore register to-morrow!

The arrival in our harbor of a steamship having on board some supposed cases of cholera would be unconstitutional. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, will not occasion alarm at this late day. The stemmship is the Russia; she carries 451 passengers, and left Hamburg on September 24. Five of the passengers died during the voyage. and two are now ill. As there was the usual inspection and detention for five days, no explanation can be given of how cholera came on the vessel. But it remains to be determined whether it is cholera of the Asiatic type. The experience of the Karamania early in August shows that the disease can easily be kept in check at the Quarantine station, and no danger whatever is to be apprehended.

PAYING A SHAMEFUL DEBT.

In so far as the Democrats attempt a defence of Maynard, it is only less wicked than his crime. There is, fortunately, no dispute as to his acts. There can be none. They were proved against him in the Emans case before Judge Cullen, and he admitted them in his letter to the presiding Judges of the two divisions of the Court of Appeals. He procured from the Board of County Canvassers of Dutchess County a false and illegal return of the votes cast in that county for State Senator; then, the Supreme Court, by a Democratic Judge, having condemned that certificate and having commanded the canvassers to issue auother in accordance with its specific directions, and this other, after numerous legal entanglements and interceptions, being at last, as Judge Cullen defined it, "fully transmitted" to the State officers appointed by law to receive it, Maynard visited the Controller's office on the morning of its arrival there, and requested the office-boy, who was the only person then present, to allow him to look over the Controller's mail "for a letter which," he said, "had been directed wrong." The boy, misled by this falsehood, consented, and Maynard got possession of the corrected return and gave it to a confederate who made off with it.

The intention and effect of this act were to leave the Board of State Canvassers without the correct return when they came to canvass the votes of that district. They still had the false return which Maynard had been largely instrumental in procuring, and which Judge Edwards and Judge Barnard had both condemned. Their decisions were now before the Court of Appeals, and that court unanimously affirmed them, commanding the State Canvassers to canvass only the correct and substituted return. The canvassers met just after this decision was rendered, Maynard being present at the meeting. They flatly disobeyed the court and proceeded to count the false return, and when their action was challenged as a violation of the court's order, they replied that they could not count any other return, because there was no other before them, and Maynard, sitting by, heard this statement and said nothing. These, then, are his acts: 1.-He worked upon the Dutchess canvassers to procure a false return. 2 .- He lied to the Controller's office-boy in order to get access to the Controller's mail. 3.—He stole the true return. 4.-He sat by in guilty silence while he heard the State Canvassers' subterfuge.

Let every voter bear in mind that these facts are undisputed. And now what is the publicans had been for years compelling the the silver Senators as a solution, if uncondi- Democratic candidate for Governor, and Eddefence of them? Simply this, that the Revoters to vote for members of the Legislature under an unfair apportionment law, and that such an act as Maynard's was necessary to obthe ring District-Attorney of Brooklyn, "and crat had proposed this scheme, Senator Sher- at Quincy and President Cleveland, the mapay the debt you owe him?" It really seems to man predicted that it would be adopted by the jority in Congress and the Democratic party to it without swift indignation. And yet not Convention of 400 delegates with only one protesting voice, but its acceptance was made the test of Democracy, and the people were told by speaker after speaker that nobody could be a Democrat and not support Maynard. If Domestic.—Many preminent men guthered at there was, as it is proved there is, such moral Williams College to participate in the centennial baseness in the Democratic machine as to sisted upon thrusting the Election bill to the and unfit, and characterized as a crime the tion was a good thing. It gives the State and has created in New-York. If their ascendancy is so complete and their influence so extended as to procure for such a criminal the votes of a majority of the people, the Empire State is it should finally fall back upon a Republican untit for free government.

A "CONSTITUTIONAL" TARIFF.

Tariff-making for the Democratic Congress would be a simple matter if it were to follow rigidly the pledges of the National platform. The argument is presented with great persistency by "The New-York Sun," which notifies to the Democratic party, day after day, that there can be only one constitutional tariff, according to its solemn declaration which the people have ratified. That is a tariff for revenue only, so framed as entirely to eliminate favor to any especial interest. The platform is cited as follows:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, stitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

This declaration and this solemn promise, it A glaring case of violation of the Civil Service is urged, utterly forbid any discrimination in The official guilty of it is the Register of the duties on competing products imported or by in that particular excusable. There can be Treasury, J. F. Tillman, who was appointed as granting cheaper raw materials through rerecently as July. Of course this is only one of moval of duties, because the latter kind of the slightest excuse. If the Civil Service Com- on imports will yield the required revenue, and "reform" pledges he will bring Register Till- tutional" tariff. The attempt to make any other

It is necessary to admit that this reasoning has great force. If it is to be supposed that Nearly four pages of to-day's TRIBUNE are the Democratic party was at all honest in its occupied with the official statement of the declarations in its platform, it is difficult to boundaries of districts and places of registra- see how any other kind of tariff than the one tion in this city, which should be consulted by thus described can be imposed. Yet every one every citizen who wants to know where to go knows that no such tariff was ever intended, to perform this important duty. The first day even by those who voted for the majority reso the fact that coined silver is nothing but a for registration in both New-York and Brook- lution in the Democratic National Convention. lyn is to-morrow. Let it not be forgotten. If it had been understood that this was the There ought to be, this year, a large registra- kind of tariff required by the resolution adopt-

voted distinctly promised, nor did they in fact believe what they explicitly declared, that any is uncomfortably far in advance of his party. other kind of tariff than the one so described who is just now running for Governor, was the special champion of this declaration, and in his great fight for its adoption he spoke more frankly and boldiy, and went much further, than any other speaker; and yet even Mr. Neal took care not to make it known that the language he proposed would exclude as unconstitutional the favoritism of admitting materials free for some industries, as well as the favoritism of imposing protective duties for others. It is for him to explain whether he did not know the meaning of the words he used, or intended to deceive the voters.

The other wing of Democrats is at a sore disadvantage when the platform and pledges of the party are considered. Crooked explanations and shifty devices of cunning interpretation can be found, of course, to reconcile proposed action with past pledges, but the exhibition is nevertheless a pitiable one. Thus it is said that a tariff for revenue only applies to such articles only as it may be thought expedient to subject to taxation, and that it is no violation of the declarations of the platform to favor some industries by giving them raw materials free, at the expense of higher duties on other materials and on products of industries Or, again, it is said that the rate which will yield the largest revenue is not the same for different articles, and that low duties may yield the best return in some cases and high duties in others. But if it is intended in any case, by making raw materials free, or by adjusting duties on imported articles, to enable the home manufacturer to compete more successfully and so to shut out a larger share of foreign imports, the intention there is to prevent reve nue and not to raise revenue. The candid mind can find only flat hostility to the solemn dec laration and the pledges of the platform, in any attempt to fix duties so that home industries may live, because by doing so the imports of competing foreign products must be diminished, and the raising of revenue correspondingly prevented.

What the Democrats ought to do is to admit that their declaration and pledge were such as ought not to be carried into effect, and particularly that it would be madness to do so with industries prostrated as they are now But no such honest frankness is to be expected from the party which declared all protection unconstitutional. Nevertheless it is in order for workingmen everywhere earnestly to petition Congress not to make any change of duties which will close American works, or subjec-American labor to greater foreign competition.

THE LATEST DEVICES.

Fertile in devices for dodging a plain duty, the Democrats have proposed two new compromises the past week. Senator Blackburn's has the charm of novelty. The one which Secretary Carlisle is said to favor bas the merit of frankness, as it would be a confession that the Democratic party has no higher capacity than feebly to imitate and faintly folleast satisfactory. It would continue for three their tongues in their cheeks exchanging the low that Republican measure which has proved years the purchases of silver required by the wink of the Roman augurs. Sherman act, only reducing the quantity from 4,500,000 to 2,500,000 ounces per month. This,

possible and to force some compromise, in line with the past record of that party that erats have denounced it without limit and demanded its repeal. In this case a more grotesque ending of Democratic exertions could not well be conceived, but Senator Sherman system—the confession must have wrung from is particularly well acquainted with the force against which he has contended so long. The act which he thinks can do no more good and may now do much harm, and ought therefore to be repealed without hesitation, may become the basis of Democratic harmony. The very act which the whole Democratic party has been berating as the only cause of financial trouble is as likely as any other to be taken up, if it will prevent a rupture of the

party. When the present Silver act was passed it had three merits; it stopped silver coinage, it pledged the Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver, and it tested the question whether absorption of the entire product of American silver mines would sustain the price The test has been made, has educated the people, and is not longer needed. But the time has come when purchases of 2,500,000 ounces a month would do incalculably more harm than purchases of 4,500,000 onnees did a year ago, so that it cannot even be said in favor of the latest Democratic proposal that it is nothing to say for it, except that a Democratic President and Congress find it impossible to restrain the worst and most dangerous elements within their party, otherwise than by feebly following the least meritorious of Republican measures after it has lost what usefulness it once had.

The plan of Senator Blackburn would revive silver coinage, and thus greatly increase existing danger. In some way, too mysterious for explanation, the difference between the market value of the bullion purchased and the number of silver dollars which it would produce by coinage is to be applied to the lar merit of this scheme is that it recognizes representative or token currency, which requires a fund for its redemption to keep it from depreciating, as much as any paper cur-

MOORFIELD STORY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

last Saturday evening at the monthly love-feast of the Massachusetts Reform Club, of Boston. The Massachusetts Reform Club is, as its name prandial, bibulous, fumiferous, oratorical, intellectual and reformatory purposes, including more or less "swapping lies" about the dreadthey would do themselves if they should ever still 33 per cent smaller than for the same week get a chance. In all these years they have last year. been having a first-rate time. The chief funcother people did who were responsible for legislation, administration and political management, it should have occurred to the members that after they had educated the American people up to their own high standards; after dent the idol of their affections and recognized to retire from business as a club. There was nothing left to reform. They should have simply sat down in their individual capacities and looked on with calm self-satisfaction at the operation of the millennium they had been so largely instrumental in bringing in. But they didn't. It was all well enough for

dent Cleveland's inauguration, for Mr. Josiah Quincy, one of the most ardent of Massachusetts Reformers, had been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and it was natural enough that they should feel like congratulating each other on such a signal triumph of Reform. So long as the gifted Quincy had done nothing discouraged. Pork products have been slightly to distinguish himself except with his mouth stronger, and also coffee and petroleum. The it was safe to meet once a month and contem- speculation in cotton is exceptional. Although plate with emotions of pride the reforms he nothing except express beautiful sentiments on 743,059 bales, against 763,316 last year, with a the subject of Reform, the Massachusetts Reform Club might safely meet once a month and coddle itself over its achievements. But so came extremely risky for the Massachusetts Reform Club to continue its monthly love due to a sort of corner in Lackawanna, and

them to have a meeting or two after Presi-

feasts. The people whom they had made it a duty and found it a diversion to denounce as the authors of the country's ruin and the Nation's distress were out of power. The Reform Club's own folks were in control of all sibility was theirs. There was nobody to kick but themselves and their own friends. They h d either to do that or sit at the table with

They had one dinner too much. It was last Saturday evening. Colonel Codman presided. it is said, Secretary Carlisle has proposed to and Josiah Quincy and John E. Russell, the tional repeal should be found impossible. This ward Atkinson, the statistician, and Moorstatement seems a hard one to believe, but field Story, the lawyer, and 125 other Reit is noticed as a significant fact that, some formers were there. All happy; until Moordays before it was reported that any Demo- field Story arose and let fly his off hind leg Others have been compelled to adopt the all during his campaign." He criticised some same opinion, since the Democratic party in of Quincy's consular appointments as improper front. Nothing could explain this course, ex- "subsidizing of the press" by President Clevecept a willingness, if not a positive desire, to land in appointing editors of newspapers to see silver repeal defeated. Under cover of office. From the report which has reached stricting the steam pressure of vessels undergoing vociferous efforts for repeal, which are to us, we judge that Moorfield was in unusually culminate this week, Democratic leaders have fine form. Mr. Quincy replied feebly, his chief pointments were made for partisan services upon the recommendation of Congressmen, measure, take some of the merit out of it, and | that "no Administration unless seeking suicide adopt it in spite of the fact that all Demo- could afford to cut loose from a well-established system." One of the main objects sought by the Reform Club being precisely that-to cut loose from that well-established

> the members a very general "Yum-yum!" Mr. Moorfield Story seems disappointed. But Democratic party he is an object of curiosity more than of sympathy. And now, we suppose, he will organize himself into a new party.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last quarter of the year begins with the gust, but smaller than it has been at any other makes last week's exchanges outside New-York 27.3 per cent smaller than for the same week volume of failures this year, that a proportion at times roughly, the decrease compared with now under contract, but it should be borne in last year at Eastern cities in September was mind that the boilers and machinery of war about 22 per cent, at Southern about 271/2 per cent, at Western about 30 per cent, and at Pa- severe test merely to earn premiums, ific cities about 34 per cent. The term of panio and extreme prostration has in each section left effects in some measure proportioned to its severity there. Industries must revive for some little time before improvement in the volume of trade can be expected to be very marked

The decrease in railroad earnings compared with last year is considerably smaller than in payments, depending much less on the meeting purchase of gold, or possibly transmuted into of obligations created in the past, and at such gold, and this gold is to be added to the re- a time as this should measure more nearly the serve in the Treasury for the redemption of traffic now in progress. "The Financial Chronmoney issued by the Government. The singuicle" reports for 73 to 75 roads the earnings of ings of the fourth week, the aggregate being for the entire month the decrease is but 10.6 per cent. Considering the partial failure of crops,

there are noticed fifteen cotton mills resuming work during the last week, besides six in part, We grieve to learn that trouble broke out against only three closing or reducing. While the demand for goods is dull, and print cloths are weak, it is said that a somewhat better inquiry is seen, and manufacturers are beginning to calculate on requirements for the spring indicates, an association of very earnest per-trade. Collections are fairly good in this sons who are dissatisfied with the way things branch, and better than in woollens, but a are going on and thoroughly saturated with the number of Eastern woollen mills, also, which they would bring in the millennium and have in full, seventeen during the last week, wholly the whole world in a short time just as good as or in part, against only four closing. A large Boston. They have been in the habit of meet- auction sale, and very low prices realized, have ing once a month for several years past for caused irregularity for heavy-weight woollens slow, though the work at the mills shows that some additional orders have been given. In boots and shoes Eastern orders are a little betful condition of the country and who did ter, apparently indicating exhaustion of stocks it, and no end of "high daddy" talk about what in hands of dealers, though the shipments are

In iron and steel there is not as satisfactory tion of the club being to find fault with what evidence of improvement as in some other industries. Resumption of work in eight establishments is noticed, but also closing in ten, and some of the large establishments which have resumed, like the Homestead works, are running but half their capacity. In nails, foundry and machine works, there is more activity. having persuaded the country to place the Government in their control and elect as Presi- seems to be smaller than before, and a few more furnaces have closed. The rail mills find apostle of all their reforms, it was a good time no demand, and even in structural materials orders do not suffice for the establishments competing.

Markets for products have generally tended toward lower prices. Wheat declined 11/2 cents last week, and the recent exports have been smaller, from both coasts only 3,200,000 bushels, flour included, for the first week of Octobes, Western receipts continue at the rate of about 6,000,000 bushels per week, a fact which constantly operates to cause distrust of extreme short crop estimates. With over 60,000,000 bushels in visible supply, and the quantity increasing. it is not strange that prices are weak. Corn also declined three-quarters of a cent last week, and oats five-eighths, less because of somewhat improved crop reports than because speculation is the quantity which came into sight last week would presently initiate. So, too, with the was 273,747 bales, against 240,764 last year, and President. So long as Mr. Cleveland had done for the crop year thus far the quantity has been the week.

The stock market was on the whole wearled soon as Mr. Quincy took off his coat and went and inactive, declining at the beginning and to work at his new duties, and Mr. Cleveland rising toward the end of the week, the net started in to do something besides talk, it beckesult being an advance of only 41 cents per share in the average for railroad stocks, in part Il cents per share in the average of trust stocks. Rumors about prospects of legislation are constantly used, but an opinion seems to be gaining that no great result is to be expected from any action of Congress, and that improvement in earnings must now supply the basis for a substantial advance. Money difficulties have ceased to vex the Street, and even the apprehension of gold exports is no longer a prominent factor, as banks are rapidly gaining, and now hold nearly \$129,-990,000 in cash. From the interior they gained about \$5,000,000, and from the Treasury a part of its decrease of \$4,700,000 in gold. The fall of the Treasury reserve below \$90,000,000 causes no surprise, for the imports last week were less than \$6,000,000 at New-York, against nearly \$14,-900,000 the same week last year, and in the past five weeks the decrease has been about 40 per At other markets money causes no trouble, the shrinkage in business having rendered needless the recent large increase in circu-

There was one Democrat in the Saratoga pay the debt you owe min. It ready seems to Democrats in the end, saying that if the Presi- generally. "It is true," he said, directing his Convention who reluctantly bowed the knee to dent would not adopt it "he would destroy his speech at Mr. Quincy, "that changes in office the Maynard Baal. It would have been a good man qualified under the law to vote can listen party and his administration would be broken have been made more rapidly than in former sign for the Democracy of the State if Robert down." Mr. Sherman has steadily urged un- Administrations." He then referred to the Wiederman, of Rockland, had indignantly reonly was it accepted in a Democratic State conditional repeal, but he has become impressed promises made by the Democrats of reform in fused to accept the decision of his fellow dele with the belief that the Democrats are not the civil service, and added: "Well, what gates and left the convention the moment his going to do any such thing, and that the ma- do we see now? Simply the spectacle of a carnest words in denunciation of so unfit a jority of that party means to make repeal im- President sitting at Washington powerless to nomination were spurned by them. Unfortu put in operation the reform methods promised nately, he instantly accepted the verdict of the majority, and on his motion the nomination was made unanimous. The unanimity of th convention, however, by no means argues a unanimous party.

age new order of the Navy Department re-

trial, to which attention was given in the Tribune's Washington dispatches recently, covers been hunting for a compromise, and it is quite point being, in answer to the charge that ap- practically the suggestions that were made in this paper six years ago. The new rule is to be applied first at the trial of the new gunboat, Montgomery, which will take place in Long Island Sound in a few days. The new rule provides, in effect, that in the future the steam pressure upon boilers undergoing official trial of the machinery shall not at any time exceed that which they were designed to carry, with five per cent added as margin. There have been no such restrictions heretofore, and some contractors, in their eagerness to earn the highest possible if he expected reform of any kind from the premium for speed, have carried steam to a dangerously high pressure; one instance being a recent one, where the boilers being designed for 160 pounds, the pressure to the square inch was carried up to 223 pounds. The giving of preminms for what a vessel can accomplish at her official steam trial, either in speed or horse power, has been criticised by many of the most conservative engineers of the Navy, but the practice colume of business slightly greater than in Au- began nearly eight years ago, and it has not only continued but has been popular with builders because it furnished a pleasurable prospect of large gains over the calculated cost of construction. One of the objections raised is that the last year, and the report of "The Financial premium system is too likely to encourage faulty Chronicle" for September makes the decrease construction, if it does not lead to actual fraud. 26.7 per cent, against 29.8 per cent in August. To offer a premium for the development of some can hardly be considered indications favorable and specifications call for, and without restricor unfavorable, and it is more satisfactory to re- tions to prevent the pessible straining to a danmember that the payments actually made gerous extent of some of its parts, may naturally through clearing houses represent in part set- lead to the concentration of effort upon the protlements on transactions from one to six months | duction of that quality, to the neglect of the earlier. Nor is it autonishing, after the large others. Letter proof of this is not needed than is 131 per 100,000 men. The French come next, with the record of accidents to vessels of the British of matured obligations still requires renewal. Navy, and the frequent loss of life on official The difference between sections in the volume of steam trials. It is likely that the new rule will exchanges is rather less marked than it has been be protested against by constructors of vessels vessels ought not to be put to a dangerously

> Assistant Treasurer Jordan is still making places for hungry and thirsty Democrats by turning out faithful Republicans. Has Mr. Jordan forgotten the pledges which he made when he first took charge of his office? He was promptly warned that he would have strong temptations to break them; and this is not the first time he has vielded.

President Cleveland's message on Hawaii, it is understood, is all ready and will be sent to three weeks in September, and for 33 the earn- Congress as soon as the Senate is able to dispose of the silver question. (When this will be 11.7 per cent less than last year. On 49 roads is one of the most doubtful things in the world.) The message is said to embody Mr. Blount's suggestions and recommendations; this is smaller than might have been expected, which reminds us that the country has been tion as a condition precedent to a large vote, ed, probably it would have received but an in- reney. Whether the token is made of paper though if freight returns were given sep- waiting long to learn the result of the "Para-The Maynard infamy must be crushingly re- significant fraction of the vote. The unavoid- or silver, that which gives it value is the pros- arately it might be a little larger. On mount" Commissioner's errand. Attention has

pect that gold can be obtained for it. The some roads the decrease is heavy, particularly at been diverted from the "Paramount" one by discovery of this truth marks a distinct the West, but on the trunk lines and scattered Congressional action and inaction on silver, but progress in the Democratic mind, though it is Eastern roads it is barely 2 per cent. It is fair it is certain that there is a good deal of latent to be feared that the Senator from Kentucky to hope that this reflects somewhat greater ac-Improvement in the mills has not ceased, for the people to be kept so long in suspense. Let

It is hard to believe that yesterday we sixtleth birthday of Edmund Clarence Stedman, but records that are not open to dispute seem to leave no doubt about the fact. If one has the age of his heart, as the French proverb has it, there can be no question that Mr. Stedman is still a young man. He is not sixty years old, at all events, but sixty years young, and therefore conviction that if they could only have their way have been running part time, have now started The Tribune extends to him its felicitations at returns of the day.

PERSONAL.

Captain M. A. Healy, of the revenue steamer Bear, who has spent much time in Alaska, and whose duty it is to inspect the management of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, and to purchase the animals in Siberia, has just submitted a report the animals in Siberia, has just submitted a report on that interesting experiment to the Treasury De-partment. He declares that the experience of two years establishes beyond a doubt its feasibility, and that the deer thrive better in Alaska than in Siberia. Captain Healy urges the adoption of methods similar to those in use on model stock farms.

The daughter of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, Mrs. Dugas, who recently died and was buried at Edgewood, the old Pickens home, was borne to her grave by ex-slaves of her father, some of whom had done the same service for him a generation ago. Since his death not one of his generation ago. Since his death not one of his slaves has left the service of his widow and daughter. Mrs. Dugas was born in Russia, while her father was United States Minister there, and as a little girl was a favorite of the Czar and the court, who gave her the nickname of "Donschka." He Russian for "darling" it clung to her all through her life after she had returned to her home in the South.

Report says that Messrs. Gericke and Nikisch have met since the latter returned to Vienna. It is certain, however, that no opportunity was enjoyed by the 'ast conductor of the Symphonies to exchange impressions on Boston with the man who preceded him. The meeting took place on the railway platform at Vienna, and lasted but five minway platform at Vienna, and lasted but five min-utes. Nikisch, in company with his wife and half a dozen other Bostonians, had been stopping at a place near Vienna, when it was proposed that they should all go into Vienna and present their respects to Gericke. On their arrival Gericke was away from home, but at the station, as they waited for the train to go back to Ischl, the train on which Gericke was returning entered the station. They chatted about five minutes while the outgoing train was ap-proaching. In that limited time Boston was for-gotten.

"The Washington Star" says that there will be no early change in the office Secretary of War, at present held by Lewis A. Grant, and adds: "Secretary Lamont evidently recognizes the value of his ability and experience, and is in no haste to make a change, especially as he finds so much difficulty in procuring a capable substitute."

The head of the American Missionary College at Marsovan, Asia Minor, Dr. George F. Herrick, is a Vermont man, formerly of Essex, and a graduate of the University of Vermont. The school has had considerable trouble with the Turkish Government, and the Porte has recently intimated that Dr. Herand the Forte has recently intimated that Dr. Her-rick's return to Asia Minor was undesirable; to which the United States Government has sent answer that under no circumstances would Ameri-can missionaries be prohibited from returning to that country.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A unique gathering was held at the home of Addison M. Cook, of Bridgehampton, N. Y., on the evening of September 29, to celebrate the 199th anniversary of the building of the house. About fifty guests assembled to do honor to the occasion. The original hewn oak timbers are in the house, the covering of long cedar shingles is tight, and the house is in excellent condition to enter upon a second century of life. Quaint, old-fashioned portraits of the youthful builder and his wife hang upon the wall, over a family tree drawn by the present owner, and representing the numerous ranches of the Cook family from the earliest settlement of the town. The host read a historic sketch of the original purchase of the site, and of the deeds and owners down to the present time. Some interesting reminiscences of bygone generations of the family were contributed by some of the older members. There were several octogenarian

POINTS FOR THE POETS. Sing, poets of autumn, sing!

But see that your songs repeat
The musical thrill
Of the grinding mill,
Where dringeth the cane-juice so

Where drippeth the Sing, poets of autumn, sing!
But see that your notes shall rhyme
To the cabin dance
Where the bright eyes glance,
And the fiddler's feet keep time!

Sing, poets of autumn, sing!
But see that your music trips
To the red that speaks
On the maiden's cheeks
When they lean to her sweetheart's lips!

No more of the brook that "purls;"
No more of the brook that "purls;"
But tilt us Love's flagon.
And Jump in the wagon.
For a rollicking ride with the girls!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

A monthly journal representing the interests of domestics has been started in London. In this country, domestics are entirely able to take care of their own interests.

whistles. In one case the correct time is received at 5:30 in the morning. The whistles and bells also tell what the weather is going to be, according to Clayton, and some of the trains carry weather flags. Recurring to the 5:30 whistle, imagine a city man getting out of bed at 5:30 to set his watch or "get the weather."—(Boston Journal.

Says the Editor of "The Cowboy Bowie": "We expected to have a death and marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and, the doctor being sick himself, the patient recovered; accordingly we are cheated out

ONE OF THE CONTENTED. Any season does for no-Kinder made for all time Jes lief melt in summer heat As freeze ter death in fall time

Summer-carvin' melons ripe; (Makes my mouth grow wider!) Winter-finds me with my pipe, Drinkin' apple cider!

When it's hot, why, close is cheap— lon't take much to do you; When it's cold—the red flames leap— Warmin' through an' through you!

Spring, or summer-time, or fall— Don't mind how you get her: Take this here world, all in all— They don't make no better!—(Atlanta Constitution,

been published in Germany concerning the number of suicides in various armies of the Old World.

and they constitute a striking illustration of the

unpopularity of obligatory military service. It

ns that in Austria the average rate for the year

ninety-two suicides per annum for each 100,000 men The German Government gives its rate at sixtyeight, but these figures are generally believed to be below the actual number, as the impression prevails in military circles throughout Europe that the suicides in the German Army are more frequent even than in that of Austria. Italy's quota is given at forty-five, while that of Russia does not exceed twenty, a figure that is obviously far below the truth. Belgium gives its rate at twenty-four, Spain at fourteen and England at twenty-three, most of the suicides in the British Army occurring out in India. A remarkable fact is that, notwith standing the majority of suicides are popularly believed to be attributable to tyranny on the part of the officers, yet it is precisely among the officers that the largest number of self-inflicted victims is to be found. The favorite method of suicide is by shooting, either with a rifle or with a revolver. Next comes drowning, and after that hanging, while of late a large number of officers and men have taken their lives by throwing themselves in front of railway trains. It has also been noted that, whereas the smallest number of sulcides takes place in winter, the largest number occurs in the broiling hot months of July and August

"You are on speaking terms again with your Lext-door neighbor?"
Mrs. Hustler-Yes.
"I suppose she saw that she was wrong and—"
"No, she saw some of my new samples and forgot all about the trouble,"—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.